

In East Prussia the first time they secured eight barb wire machines. These were brought to Russia, and copies of them were made and are now produced here. This is one example, and such occurrences are numerous.

"The relations of the soldiers and the commanders are excellent. Many occasions have witnessed situations where the commanders desired to precede the men. The latter, however, requested the leaders to remain behind, saying, 'You are one hard to replace; we can be spared.'"

"A felicitous circumstance is the absolute unity of the nation and the army. Officers and men are extremely alive to what is transpiring in the country and are gratified to see the concord between the government and the people and the interest which the entire people are taking in the campaign. Sanitary conditions can be judged by the insignificant number of illness and the vigor of the men in the ranks."

**Russians Occupy Tabriz.**

Advices from Julfa, January 30, say that in an engagement at Sofan, Persia, the Turks, who suffered severe losses, retreated precipitately toward Tabriz. At noon the same day the Russian troops entered Tabriz, the Turks and Kurds fleeing in the direction of Maragha.

The Russian consul-general at Tabriz reports that among the trophies captured at Sofan was a flag of the holy war.

From Spanish word comes that the Turks carried away jewels and money belonging to the sanctuaries of the Shiites of Kerbela to the value of \$100,000. On account of this all the Shiites are manifesting great indignation.

According to the same advices a Turkish detachment numbering from 1,500 to 2,000 infantry and artillery, passed through Persian territory in the direction of Ahwaz where there are oil works belonging to an English concession. Bands of nomads have joined the Turkish detachment.

It is also reported that Bakhtiari interested in safeguarding the oil concessions intend to oppose the Turkish invaders.

## WAR ON BRITISH SHIPPING SENDS THE INSURANCE RATES UP

(Continued from First Page.)

displayed activity was in the westerly outlet of the channel, but henceforward the English merchant navigation will have to reckon with other German submarine dangers, which is can only avoid when it stops traffic.

### Sarcasm Over England's Policy.

The Post says sarcastically: "We see that England's attempt to cut off the supply of victuals by hindering all foreign trade promises great success." All the papers express enthusiasm over the doings of the submarine as ushering in the war upon Great Britain's commerce as heralded by Admiral von Tirpitz. Attention is called particularly to the fact that U-21 is operating a thousand miles from her base, which is a greater radius of activity than hitherto was believed possible. The argument is advanced that what already has happened to small coasters may tomorrow happen to the great English liners.

### Undaunted by Rough Weather.

DUBLIN, via London, February 1.—"Rough weather has no terrors for the German submarine," declared the captain of the steamer Leinster in telling of his boat's narrow escape from a German submarine when off the Irish light vessel, opposite the mouth to Dublin bay.

"When we sighted her late Sunday afternoon just outside the entrance to Dublin bay the weather was so rough that not a single passenger was on deck," the captain said. "The submarine approached us while she was submerged, but we sighted her emerging less than a mile away. She signaled us to halt or we would be fired upon, but I ordered full speed ahead, changing our course every few minutes."

"Our pursuer took the weather well, but we got the engines up to 24 knots and soon were distanced."

"The Leinster picked up the Irish channel between the ports of Holyhead and Kingstown, on Dublin bay. The outgoing boat left Kingstown last night as usual. A note was posted at the pier stating that the incoming boat and her crew were being held as a result all the passengers except three canceled the trip."

## FRESH GERMAN TROOPS FOR ATTACK ON YPRES

**Canadians Get First Taste of Battle and Capture German Prisoners.**

AMSTERDAM, February 1, via London.—Large numbers of German troops destined for the Ypres front have been created, according to the Telegraf. Fresh troops with war material are reported to be assembling on the Yser front and activity on the Ostend railway is taken to indicate that another serious effort will be made to break through the allies' lines in Flanders.

The Telegraf prints a report that 300 mutinous German troops have been transferred from Roulers to the eastern front.

### Canadians in Battle.

LONDON, February 1.—A Reuter dispatch from northeastern France says: "Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to reach the front, took part in the defense of the British trenches near La Bassée, which were attacked by the Germans January 28 and lost four men killed and a number wounded."

### Took German Prisoners.

"The next day Lieut. Price of the Canadians was killed while leading his company into a trench, and another officer named Pearson is represented to have been killed."

"The Canadians took a number of German prisoners and inflicted severe losses on a landsturm regiment which attacked their trenches."

### Did Not Procure False Affidavits.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 1.—A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the superior court here late yesterday in the case of Dan S. Lahan, C. C. Tedder and Arthur Thurman, who were charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the Leo M. Frank case. The defendants were accused of having procured false affidavits from Rev. C. S. Brainerd, formerly pastor of a local church, and R. L. Barber, in which the affidavits declared that the defendant, Lahan, a negro, tell another negro he had killed a girl in the pencil factory where the body of Mary Phagan was found.

## ROCKEFELLER PLAN ABSURD, HE THINKS

**John Mitchell Has No Faith in "Collective Bargaining" for Colorado.**

**SAYS PERILS ARE FEWER WHEN UNIONS HOLD SWAY**

**Tells of Improved Conditions in Anthracite Fields Since Settlement of 1902 Strike.**

NEW YORK, February 1.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and now a member of the state workmen's compensation commission, today told the federal industrial relations commission that the Rockefeller plan of settling labor troubles in Colorado was "simply absurd."

"No good can come out of such a plan," said he. "The unorganized men can be depended upon to select to represent them only men the bosses want. They may not be directly influenced to do this, but there will be an indirect influence which we cannot resist."

### Plan Has Been Tried.

"We have gone through such a thing before. The slogan 'We might as well starve' is as starve working" will naturally be raised again, just as it was during 1900 in the anthracite fields."

Mr. Mitchell's reference was to the plan of collective bargaining, suggested to the Rockefeller interests by Mackay King, former commissioner of labor of Canada, who was recently employed by the Rockefeller Foundation to conduct an investigation into industrial relations in Colorado.

Mr. Mitchell thought the referendum and recall was of advantage to labor. Speaking of compensation for workmen, Mr. Mitchell said it was effective in more ways than one.

### Would Protect Employers.

"When," said he, "it costs more to kill a man than it does to save him, the employers will save their workers."

Mr. Mitchell said that where men are unorganized the death rate is higher and the wage rate lower.

"For instance," he said, "the death rate in Colorado and West Virginia is about six per 1,000. In other localities where the men are unorganized they are inclined to take risks that organized men will not take."

He said he did not know just how much the "partial control" of financial interests over the industries had affected the workers, but he believed the institutions were able to "control the situation."

He cited as an example the settlement of the anthracite coal strike of 1912, when J. P. Morgan & Co. suggested a satisfactory settlement after one offered by the railroads had been turned down.

Referring to wages in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, he said they were about 40 per cent higher now than before the settlement of the strike. There had also, he said, been a corresponding increase in the social and living conditions as a result of settlements by the miners.

### Mitchell Against Violence.

As for violence in labor disputes, Mr. Mitchell said he did not approve of it. "But because one man is violent, that's no reason to condemn every worker," said he. "If one banker is a scoundrel and wrecks a bank, causing thousands much suffering, that is no reason why we should condemn all bankers."

### Amos Pinchot Recalled.

At the resumption of the hearings today Amos Pinchot was recalled. He was asked to finish the reading of his testimony he had not concluded while on the stand Saturday, but which had been placed in the record. In this he had accused the Associated Press of partiality to the capitalistic side of labor controversies in the handling of news.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Pinchot, after reading the charges against the Associated Press will carry on its wires dispatches concerning my testimony here about it. There is a by-law in the Associated Press which provides that any member printing news derogatory to the Associated Press will be expelled and is subject to losing its franchise."

### May Finish Work by Friday Night.

Other witnesses who will appear before the commission this week are Dr. Henry S. Pritchard and Jerome Green of the Rockefeller Foundation and John M. Glenn of the Russell Sage Foundation, who will give the details of the activities of the foundations. Andrew Carnegie will speak of the work and activities of the Carnegie foundation.

The commission hopes to finish its work by Friday night. Chairman Walsh said that the tentative plan was to proceed with the developments of the inquiry here. He was well pleased with the spirit of the investigation which, he said, had been excellent.

### DELINQUENTS PAYING UP.

**More Than \$100,000 Reported in Collections of Overdue Taxes.**

Delinquent tax payments made by District property owners Saturday and up until 12 o'clock last night aggregated more than \$100,000, according to estimates of officials of the tax collector's office today. This is the largest amount of money ever paid by delinquents in the same length of time, it was stated.

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### ASKS IF VOLIDI CONFESSED.

**Mackey May Go to New York to Investigate Gang Story.**

Crandall Mackey, commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria, county, Va., has addressed a letter to New York police officials to ascertain if there is any truth in the newspaper report that Michael Voldi, alias J. J. Dunmond, charged with complicity in the murder of Isaac Waldrop and Nicholas Coffey and assault on Mrs. Mattie A. Hughes, has confessed that certain gangsters committed the crimes.

Mr. Mackey said this morning that he had heard nothing of the reported confession. He was deeply interested in the report, however, and probably will return to New York to continue the investigation should it develop that Voldi made the statements attributed to him.

### Loses on Appeal From Divorce.

Mrs. Mary M. Staples lost her appeal today from the decree of absolute divorce rendered against her February 7 last. The District Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Justice Shepard, sustained the decision of Justice Stanford that the testimony supported the petition of Charles W. Staples, the husband, for an absolute divorce. The costs of appeal were assessed against the wife and the co-respondent named.

### Declines to Review Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States today declined to review the decision of the fifth United States circuit court of appeals in a test case involving more than \$2,500,000 claims for damages against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for alleged forged bills of lading issued by the Alabama cotton dealers, Knight, Yancey & Co. The lower court held the railroad liable.

## War Officially Reported

### French Statement

PARIS, February 1, 2:37 p.m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war, which reads as follows:

"The day of January 31 was marked, as had been January 30, by artillery fighting which was particularly spirited in all the northern region.

"To the southeast of Ypres the Germans endeavored to attack our trenches to the north of the canal, but this movement was immediately checked by the combined fire of our artillery and infantry.

"Along the entire Aisne front, from the junction of this river with the Oise, as far as Berry-au-Bac, our batteries were successful at certain points in demolishing trenches in course of construction, as well as shelters for machine guns, and in silencing several mine throwers, as well as certain artillery detachments of the enemy.

"Our campaign, to the northeast of Meemil-le-Hurlus, we perfected our organization in a little forest, which we took possession of the day before yesterday.

"January 31 was relatively calm in the Argonne, where the Germans seem to have suffered heavily in the recent fighting.

"There is nothing of interest to report from the fronts in the Woivre district, in Lorraine and in the Vosges."

### German Statement

BERLIN, February 1, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The official statement, issued today by the German general army headquarters, says:

"In the western war theater there is nothing important to report.

"On the East Russian frontier nothing new occurred.

"To the southwest of Miawa, north of the Vistula river (northern Poland) the Russians were driven out of some places which they had occupied the day before.

"On the German front (central Poland), south of the Vistula, the Germans gained further ground.

"To the south of the Pilica river (southern Poland) the German attacks were renewed."

### Russian Statements

PETROGRAD, February 1.—A communication issued late last night by the general staff of the Russian army reports some further progress in East Prussia and desperate fighting on the left bank of the Vistula.

In the region around Borjow the Russians claim to have recaptured a trench lost to the Germans the preceding day, and declare that counter attacks of the Germans were repulsed everywhere, except in one of the Russian saps, which the Germans captured. The statement follows:

"In the forests to the north of Gumbinnen and Piliakallen our troops, continuing the conflict, have made progress at some points.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, January 30, a desperate combat was under way. In the region of Borjow the Germans, who had captured one of our trenches the preceding day, were attacked by us after nightfall. After an extremely tenacious struggle we succeeded, with the aid of a bayonet charge, in dislodging the enemy from the trench. We almost annihilated two entire companies of Germans, captured three officers and more than sixty soldiers and also took a rapid-firing gun.

"In the course of the day the enemy made a new attempt to drive us from our advanced trenches, but was everywhere repulsed, after a bloody struggle, except in one of our saps, where some elements of the enemy succeeded in establishing themselves.

"An examination of prisoners disclosed the fact that the Germans in their attack of the 28th upon a part of our trenches at Borjow had employed four regiments of infantry, some of which were composed of seasoned men.

"Our artillery on the left bank of the Vistula continued to shell the positions of the enemy with perceptible advantage to us. It demolished a German outpost and some German field works, damaged certain German trenches, put three machine guns out of action and silenced some of the enemy's cannon.

"In the Carpathians—The fighting continues along the front between Mount Dukla and Mount Wyszokow. Generally speaking, our positions along this front are secure. As to the left wing, the front between Nigita Polanska and Lotewick, we are progressing satisfactorily, and every day we take prisoners.

"In Bukovina there has been nothing more than unimportant encounters between advance guards."

The Russians officially announce the occupation of Tabriz, Persia, in a communication from the staff of the army in the Caucasus. The official statement says:

"In the fighting below Tabriz the Turks lost four field guns, provisions, munitions and many prisoners. Having been cut off from Tabriz and suffered heavy losses, they took to flight. January 30 we occupied Tabriz.

### Austrian Statement

VIENNA, via London, February 1.—The following official statement was issued last night:

"There have been vigorous artillery duels on both sides of the Dunajec and Nida rivers. Our artillery, which has been making good practice recently, succeeded yesterday in compelling the enemy, under the severest fire, to evacuate some trenches.

"There have also been artillery engagements on the rest of the Polish front. In the Carpathians the day passed quietly."

## KAISER LAUDS THE LANDWEHR FOR HEROISM ON FIRING LINE

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, February 1, 9:58 a.m.—Emperor William in a speech to a landwehr battalion made before it left general headquarters, said:

"I congratulate you, comrades. Your wish to go to the front has been fulfilled. I thank you for the good work you did here."

"I am very much satisfied with you, for I know what your landwehr is worth. Everywhere the landwehr has fought splendidly. It did so in the east, and recently in the Vosges it was the landwehr who, with the boldest bravery and contempt for danger, stormed an important height, throwing the enemy off."

"Behave likewise, comrades. My wishes accompany you."

Afterward the emperor learned that the battalion was leaving for a place near the crown prince's army. He again addressed the men, saying, smilingly: "Give my salutations to my son."

Emperor William yesterday had a long conference with Erich von Falkenhayn, the chief of staff of the German army.

"We will stay on hostile territory until the end of the war," was the assertion made by the emperor, in personally conferring the salute of the crown prince to the emperor, in a report printed by a Cologne newspaper.

### Kaiser's Health Reported Bad.

LONDON, February 1.—The German emperor's return to Berlin from the front was due to the state of his health, according to a report from the German capital received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amsterdam.

The emperor, the dispatch of the London Times says, is suffering from a cold, and his throat, which has given him much trouble. Those who have heard him speak lately say that his voice is scarcely audible.

A dispatch to the Daily News from a Copenhagen says: "The emperor suffered from a chill owing to the severe weather. He will remain in Berlin until the weather is more favorable."

### TO CELEBRATE FAIR OPENING.

President Expected to Give Signal at Ceremony in Capitol.

Formal opening of the San Francisco exposition, February 20, probably will be celebrated with a ceremony in the rotunda of the Capitol, at which President Wilson is expected to make a brief address and give a signal for opening the fair.

The tentative plan also is to have an advertising tax of 50 cents in addition to a penalty of 1 per cent a month, dating from January 1.

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